NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, AT NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL IX. BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1830. NO. 4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—You will perhaps think it quite a strong remark for me to make, when I state that the object of this communication is to show that *the pear trees cultivated at Boston under the name of 'Napoleon,' are wrong*—and next, that all the '*Passe Colmar*' trees which are not identical with the '*Napoleon,' there so called*, are wrong also, as the one called 'Napoleon' is identically the 'Passe Colmar.' These assertions are not ventured until after examinations made, with that scrupulous exactness which doubts itself until it attain to conviction past all doubt. I will now give the description of the Passe Colmar pear, as detailed in the London Pomological Magazine, and to which I find myself enabled to add more synonymes than the London Horticultural Society have done.

'PASSE COLMAR.'

Synonymes.

Fondante de Panisel,
Beurre colmar grise, dite Precel,
Poire-Precel,
Colmar épineux,
Passe colmar épineux,
Passe colmar gris, dit Precel,
Chapman's.

'A most abundant bearer, either as a standard or upon a wall; the trees make fine clean wood, and have not been observed to have the least canker. The fruit has the flavor and form of the Colmar, whence its name.

Wood fine, clear yellow brown, sprinkled with a few pale brown spots; leaves small, oval, tapering to both ends, erect, or spreading, nearly flat, not waved, with a finely toothed margin; stalks rather slender, about an inch in length, &c. The leaves on the fruit spurs are almost entire, and in this as well as in most other pears, are narrower, with much longer stalks than those on the young wood.

Flowers middle size, with pointed petals; fruit middle size, obconical, *flattened next the eye, which is open; stalk about an inch long*, moderately thick, slightly sunk at its insertion; skin green, *when ripe becomes yellowish and sprinkled with russet, and if well exposed, having a considerable tinge of red. The surface is somewhat uneven, with some slight longitudinal furrows running downwards from the stalk end; flesh yellowish, melting, buttery*, juicy, very rich, and most excellent.

This is said on the continent to be in season *from December to February. It will keep till the latter period with us, but December and January are the months in which it is in its greatest perfection.*'

To the list of synonymes I now add the following.

Colmar Reul,
Colmar Preul,
Passe colmar vineux,
Beurre d'Argenson?
Boston Napoleon.
} of various European and American catalogues.

It is singular how readily the three titles ending with Precel, Reul, and Preul, may be confused with each other by a partial variation in forming the letters.

The synonymous title 'Chapman's,' is said in the Pomological Magazine to have been given by a market gardener of that name, near London; but there are two other distinct fruits known in this country under the name of *Chapman* pear, one of which is cultivated in France, and enumerated in the catalogues of that country, and was thence imported by ourselves; the other is a variety so called, about Philadelphia, which we also have in our collection. It is necessary, therefore, to be watchful, or we may be led into error in adopting this synonyme. The genuine 'Napoleon' pear, which we imported about five years since, is thus described in the Pomological Magazine, and by comparing the wood and leaves, I find it exactly to correspond. Ripe fruit I have not yet seen.

'NAPOLEON PEAR.'

Synonyme.

Medaille.

Wood strong, dark yellowish green, moderately sprinkled with whitish spots; leaves tapering to a point, widely serrated; flowers remarkably large, expanding late; fruit large, form of a Colmar, *angular about the eye, a good deal contracted in the middle*; eye a little depressed; *stalk rather more than half an inch long*, slightly sunk at the insertion; *skin smooth, bright green, in which state it remains sometime after the fruit is gathered*; it finally changes to a *pale green*, becomes very melting, &c. *It ripens in the middle of November*, and remains in perfection *several days*. It is necessary to bear in mind that this pear is not fit to eat till its deep green color become very pale; *as early as the beginning of October, the fruit is sweet and pleasant.*'

By comparing these descriptions of the trees themselves it will be perceived that two varieties are very dissimilar in several points and readily distinguishable by the most casual observer; and the Passe Colmar has a peculiarity of growth and general appearance of wood and foliage, that give to it a most marked distinction. In addition to which it is a *winter* fruit, while the Napoleon is an *autumnal* fruit.

With your permission, I shall indulge in some occasional disquisitions on similar subjects, and point out some errors into which the Pomological Magazine has itself been led.

With much respect,
WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnæan Botanic Garden,
July 30, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE POTATO ONION.

This is indeed a very singular plant. The only one, I believe, that bears no kind of seed.—It resembles the Canada or Magic Onion, which like this is viviparous, and like this has no sexual organs. The Magic Onion produces its offspring along the side of the parent stalk, while the potato onion spontaneously brings forth a numerous progeny, from its matrix or bosom, below the surface of the ground.

When I began to propagate these roots, I found it extremely difficult to preserve them in a healthy state through the winter. A small degree of frost will kill or injure them very much, and if kept in a temperature above freezing, they vegetate, and so exhaust themselves, as to produce very little the next summer. For the last two years I have managed them differently and have had much better success. By the first of August or as soon as the tops fall and wither, they should be taken out of the ground and after lying several days in the sun, should be put away in a dry place until October; they should then be re-set in the ground like tulips. The beds intended for them should be previously well wrought, and the plants set in rows about a foot apart. The small or young ones should be separated from the others, for these grow larger but produce no offspring the first year. Before the approach of winter some coarse litter may be spread over them, which should be removed in the spring—and they will vegetate early and produce a plentiful crop. Cultivated in this way I think this new plant a valuable acquisition, and well deserving a place in every garden. It is ripe early, and universally esteemed upon the table for its mild and agreeable flavor.

S. R.

Florida, July 3, 1830.

ON REARING CALVES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I send you inclosed a letter from GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. of Brighton, believing you will think it well deserving a place in your useful paper. The circumstance which gave rise to it was this: In May last Mr Parsons sent me as a present, a very handsome heifer-calf of the full blooded, short horned and Alderney breed, which, by the way, is only one among the many assistances, which he has generously afforded me in improving my little farm. And as I wished to take that course in raising the calf, which promised the best result, I addressed a letter of inquiry to him on the subject, and it was in reply to that letter that I received the one I now transmit to you.

It ought in justice to be observed, though the letter needs no apology, that it was not written with the least expectation that it would come before the public, and it is now sent without his knowledge. He will, I hope, excuse me for the liberty I have taken, and the public, I know, will be thankful that any circumstance puts them in possession of the practical wisdom of a man who has so much experience in the interesting and important business of agriculture, and the justness of whose observations is supported by so many successful experiments.

I am, Mr Editor, respectfully yours,
GARDNER B. PERRY.

East Bradford, August 4, 1830.

P. S. In support of this last observation, I will just remark that, being a week or two since, at the paternal estate of Mr Parsons, in Byefield, in company with another gentleman, I walked into a field of some 20 acres, where his workmen were engaged in hay-making, who, upon inquiry observed that they thought in some parts there would be more than three tons of hay to the acre; and that the whole field would give an average of full two and an half tons to the acre; which estimate I am persuaded was not too high. And it is my opinion, after having looked at the other

crops, growing upon the farm, that the grass of this field was nothing more than a fair sample of the whole farm.

ON RAISING CALVES, MANAGEMENT OF BEES, &c.

Extract of a letter from GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. to Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY.

Respecting the proper time and manner of weaning calves, I have considered if you intend raising the calf at the time it is calved, it is best to take it from the cow the day after, or not to exceed two days—unless the udder of the cow is swollen or hard, then it may require the process, that nature points out for the calf, the forcible application of the head against the udder, which generally reduces the swelling and hard bunches; while either remain, I should not take away the calf. But supposing no difficulty of that kind, the calf should be taken from the cow the first day, or twelve hours after it is calved, then fed from a bucket, or small tub with two quarts of milk from the cow in the morning and evening, the finger held in the milk will very soon induce the calf to suck, and in a very short time he will drink the milk freely and readily. I have had a piece of leather (upper leather) sewed together of the size and in the form of a cow's teat, a small opening at top, the bottom so cut as when nailed to the bottom of a bucket or tub with three pump nails, the milk will pass under easily and flow to the orifice of the teat, the calf will soon press for it with as much earnestness as for that of his dam, and shortly he will be so impatient for his breakfast and supper, that the process of sucking will be too tedious, and he will drink freely—it will not be necessary to increase the quantity of milk beyond two quarts night and morning, but as he advances in size, add a little water, a pint at first and increase it, of the same warmth as the milk, to which add a gill of Indian meal which may be increased to a pint, although I prefer using double the quantity of wheat bran, and think it far better for milch cows than Indian meal—offer him second crop hay, (if before the season for grass) he will soon eat it, and may have skimmed milk soon substituted for new milk made warm with water, as milk direct from the cow.

When four or five weeks old he will eat grass and drink water, and be quite as large as if he had taken all the milk from the cow. The saving of milk will amply pay for the trouble, and the calf will not be stinted in size. I think we err in permitting calves to suck too much at first, even when intended for the butcher, they fat better by beginning moderately, and increasing gradually, as gorging is injurious to the brute creation as well as to the human race.

Let a man purchase an animal as prepared and presented at our cattle shows for premium, stuffed and pampered for the occasion, then let him feed fairly as a good farmer would and ought to feed, and before the next cattle show, the animal would be like the lean kine of Pharaoh. You see I differ from many good men as to the condition in which animals should be exhibited at our cattle shows—I do not mean the cattle as fatted for Beef, although in that case I should lean to the farmer who presented well fatted beef at the least expense. I have thought it better to have rather small enclosures of grass for calves, and change them every two or three weeks. If the feed should be short or the flies so troublesome as to prevent their eating in the day time, feed with a quart of wheat bran or three pints per day—if no bran, a pint of Indian meal—some crusts of bread occasionally of which they soon become fond. I am fully of opinion calves should be so fed as to keep them in a growing state, but never gorged, or pampered. It frequently occurs that they require a very small piece of their tail cut off; the necessity is ascertained by pulling the tail, and if the bones are loose and the skin spongy, cutting is necessary, they are what farmers term *tail sick*. They should be provided with salt to lick when they please. I use the crude lump salt from Liverpool; my cattle of every description lick it freely. It is economy to use it, and I think it answers the purpose quite as well as white and granulated salt that is more expensive—you can see some of it at my farm in Byefield.

The age at which they should have their first calf does not appear to be settled, as I find farmers disagree, some preferring two years old past, or the month of June succeeding the spring when they were two years old, others three years old past—I am rather inclined to prefer the latter age, unless the calf grows rapidly and has attained great size, and may be considered a forward animal, never allow a heifer to calve till June, the very last of the month is preferable; they will then have a flow of nutritious grass feed, which will swell the udder, give health and strength, and unless a violent and cold rain storm no injury arises from calving in the pastures.—I have thought it best to use bows, straps or stanchions, to tie them up as it is termed; the first fall they are brought to the barn, I have had practised, (and my father before me who was remarkably fond of them, and an excellent judge of their qualities) handling the udder almost every morning, when tied up, feeling the teats, and, if I may use the term, make believe milking, if done gently, it will save trouble, which frequently happens with Heifers with the first calf.—I think I have known several spoiled for want of this attention, and were of no value as milch cows—requiring their legs tied, and were not milked well, becoming the terror of female and finally of male milkers.

I believe you will think full enough has been written on this subject, and that I may as well proceed to answer your inquiry respecting Mrs Griffith's Hive—I have never used one, but I have no doubt the manner of securing the bottom is a great improvement, as the eggs lodged by the Bee moth can be daily cleared off; the suspending the Hive I think an improvement, as it will only permit the assailant moth to attempt entrance at the threshold, and Bees know them as an enemy, and will repulse them when they do not steal in at the back door. As to the top, when you are informed that I now have all the *Hives* and *glasses* as described in Wildman's pamphlet, filled with honey, and can hardly admit Mrs Griffith's an improvement, you will, I think, readily bear me out in my opinion. GORHAM PARSONS,

INSECT ARCHITECTURE.

Concluded from page 60.

THE ANT-LION.—The observations of the continental naturalists have made known to us a pitfall constructed by an insect the details of whose operations are exceedingly curious—we refer to the grub of the ant-lion. Its habits require that it should walk backwards, and this is the only species of locomotion which it can perform. Even this sort of motion it executes very slowly; and were it not for the ingenuity of their stratagems, it would fare but sparingly, since its chief food consists of ants, whose activity and swiftness of foot would otherwise render it impossible for it to make a single capture. Nature, however, in this, as in nearly every other case, has a compensating power to the individual animal, to balance its privations. The ant-lion is slow—but it is extremely sagacious;—it cannot follow its prey, but it can entrap it.

The snare which the grub of the ant-lion employs consists of a funnel-shaped excavation formed in loose sand, at the bottom of which it lies in wait for the ants that chance to stumble over the margin, and cannot, from the looseness of the walls, gain a sufficient footing to effect their escape. When the pitfall is intended to be small, it only thrusts its body backwards into the sand as it can, throwing out at intervals the particles which fall in upon it, till it is rendered of the requisite depth.

By shutting up one of these grubs in a box with loose sand, it has been repeatedly observed constructing its trap of various dimensions, from one to three inches in diameter, according to circumstances. When it intends to make one of considerable diameter, it proceeds as methodically as the most skilful architect or engineer amongst ourselves. It first examines the nature of the soil, whether it be sufficiently dry and fine for its purpose, and if so, it begins by tracing out a circle, where the mouth of its funnel trap is intended to be. Having thus marked the limits of its pit, it proceeds to scoop out the interior. Getting within the circle, and using one of its legs as a shovel, it places therewith a load of sand on the flat part of its head, and it throws the whole with a jerk some inches beyond the circle. It is worthy of remark that it only uses one leg in this operation—the one, namely, which is nearest the centre of the circle. Where it to employ the others in digging away the sand, it would encroach upon the regularity of its plan. Working with great industry and adroitness in the manner we have just described, it quickly makes the round of its circle, and as it works backwards it soon arrives at the point where it had commenced. Instead, however, of proceeding from this point in the same direction as before, it wheels about and works around in the contrary direction, and in this way it avoids throwing all the fatigue of the labour on one leg, alternating them every round of the circle.

Were there nothing to scoop out but sand or loose earth the little engineer would have only to repeat the operations we have described, till it had completed the whole. But it frequently happens in the course of its labours, sometimes even when they are near a close, that it will meet with a stone of some size which would, if suffered to remain, injure materially the perfection of its trap. But such obstacles as this do not prevent the insect from proceeding: on the contrary, it redoubles its assiduity to remove the obstruction, as M. Bonnet repeatedly witnessed. If the stone be small, it can manage to jerk it out in the same manner as the sand; but when it is two or three times larger and heavier than its own body, it must have recourse to other means of removal. The larger stones it usually leaves till the last, and when it has removed all the sand which it intends, it then proceeds to try what it can do with the less manageable obstacles. For this purpose, it crawls backwards to the place where a stone may be, and thrusting its tail under it, is at great pains to get it properly balanced on its back, by an alternate motion of the rings composing its body. When it has succeeded in adjusting the stone, it crawls up the side of the pit with great care and deposits its burden on the outside of the circle. Should the stone happen to be round, the balance can be kept only with the greatest difficulty, as it has to travel with its load upon a slope of loose sand which is ready to give way at every step; and often when the insect has carried it to the very brink it rolls off its back and tumbles down to the bottom of the pit. This accident, so far from discouraging the ant-lion, only stimuates it to more persevering efforts. Bonnet observed it renew these attempts to dislodge a stone, five or six times. It is only when it finds it utterly impossible to succeed, that it abandons the design and commences

another pit in a fresh situation. When it succeeds in getting a stone beyond the line of its circle, it is not contented with letting it rest there; but to prevent it from again rolling in, it goes on to push it to a considerable distance.

The pitfall, when finished, is usually about three inches in diameter at the top, about two inches deep, and gradually contracting into a point in the manner of a cone or funnel. In the bottom of this pit the ant-lion stations itself to watch for its prey. Should an ant or any other insect wander within the verge of the funnel, it can scarcely fail to dislodge and roll down some particles of sand, which will give notice to the ant-lion below to be on the alert. In order to secure the prey, Reaumur, Bonnet, and others have observed the ingenious insect throw up showers of sand by jerking it from his head in quick succession, till the luckless ant is precipitated within reach of the jaws of its concealed enemy. It feeds only on the blood or juice of insects; and as soon as it has extracted these, it tosses the dry carcase out of its den. Its next care is to mount the sides of the pitfall and repair any damage it may have suffered; and when this is accomplished, it again buries itself among the sand at the bottom, leaving nothing but its jaws above the surface, ready to seize the next victim.

The ant-lion is carnivorous, but he has not the quickness of the spider, nor can he spread a net over a large surface, and issue from his citadel to seize a victim which he has caught in his outworks. He is therefore taught to dig a trap, where he sits, like the unwieldy giants of fable, waiting for some feeble one to cross his path. How laborious and patient are his operations—how uncertain the chances of success! Yet he never shrinks from them, because his instinct tells him that by these contrivances alone can he preserve his own existence, and continue that of his species.

Abstinence and fasting are recommended as necessary to mental perfection; but facts—strong facts—stare this opinion in the face. Dr Paley—to begin with a high authority—was a divine of a large 'capacity;' he liked a good dinner, and what was more, he liked his plate well filled. A leg of lamb served him merely for a collation, and he was wont when alone, to sit down to a shoulder of mutton. Mr Best, out of delicacy to the memory of his friend, has passed over this failing—as he thinks it—somewhat lightly, but he admits the Doctor's partiality to a well filled larder.

Dr Johnson was another example of high mental endowments being associated with a decided love of good eating. Though his manner of helping himself was somewhat boorish, he could not conceal his anger at the prospect of scanty provender. After leaving the table of a friend, Boswell was loud in praise of the dinner they had just been discussing. The dishes he said, were numerous, the wine good, the pastry excellent. 'Sir' said the great moralist, 'the dinner was well enough, but nothing to invite a man to.' When in Wales, his hostess treated him, early in the season, to peas, to which the Doctor paid a somewhat greedy attention. 'Do you like the peas, Sir?' she inquired. 'Madam' he replied, 'they are very good for hogs.' 'So I perceive', retorted the lady, 'you feed heartily on them.'

Mr Fox affords another instance of a large capacity in a double sense; and poor Sheridan was not wont to scatter about 'wit and wisdom at will,' except after a good dinner. Dr Adam Smith, though generally abstracted, was fond of lump sugar and roast beef; and Sir Walter Scott relates in the Quarterly Review, an amusing anecdote of the celebrated Dr Hutton's partiality to curious 'morsels.' To show his superiority to vulgar prejudices, and to prove that excellent and available food was neglected, he invited a scientific friend to a feast of snails. The animals were dressed, peppered, salted, and served up. The great mathematician took one, his friend took another; they tasted, looked at each other, and paused. 'Very green,' said one; 'd——d green,' said the other, and both started up from the table, leaving the dressed snails unconsumed.—*Liverpool paper.*

BURNS AND SCALDS.

It is a principal object to prevent the blister from breaking, as a considerable discharge might be the consequence, and danger apprehended. Sir James Earl and other eminent practitioners, recommend the use of cold water, even ice; but Mr Abernethy is of a different opinion. Mr A. recommends the use of the oil of turpentine, mixed with basilicon; to give the patient a little warm wine, and a few drops of opium, and afterwards to place him in a warm bed. 'Recollect, however, (says Mr Abernethy,) that this stimulating plan of treatment is not to be continued after the equilibrium of the temperature is restored.' The following has been in use, for a length of time, in St Thomas' Hospital:

Take of olive oil, three ounces; lime water four ounces. This may be placed over the affected part with a feather or camel's hair pencil.

In order that the most correct treatment for burns and scalds should be known, Mr Abernethy lately recommends his pupils to dip two of their fingers in boiling water, and let them be fairly scalded; then take them out, put one in a basin of cold water, and dress the other with the turpentine and basilicon. 'I do not want to try, (remarked Mr A.) I have decided already, and therefore have no occasion to scald my fingers.'—*Book of Health.*

CUTS.

All that is required to be done for a trifling cut, is to wash away the blood and dirt with a sponge and cold water, bring the edges of the wound as close together as possible, and then put on a piece of adhesive plaster (strapping.) If the wound be large, a space should be left between each slip of plaster. The plasters should remain for several days, to give time for the wound to unite; when the pain is great, or inflammation be present, it will be necessary to take a little opening medicine. The bleeding may usually be stopped by pressure; but the application of a cobweb scarcely ever fails.—*Ib.*

Land has recently been sold at Chilicothe at thirty, forty, fifty, and even sixty dollars a foot. The Sciota Gazette states, that a market house has been erected this year, 270 feet long, and equal to any on the Atlantic. This prosperity is owing to the vicinity of a canal.

A Rattlesnake was killed on Oak Hill, in Williamstown, in the rye-field of G. T. Bulkley, Esq. He measured five feet three inches in length, nine inches in circumference, had fourteen rattles, and weighed seven pounds and three ounces. A full-grown rabbit was found in his stomach.

The almost incredible fact is stated, that the increase of productive power through the aid of steam and improved mechanism, with other scientific appliances, during the last forty years, is equal to the additional supply of labor of Six Hundred Millions of Men.

The method by which females in Peru are accustomed to mount *en croupe* behind a horseman, proves the extreme gentleness of the animal. A knot is tied in the horse's tail; into this the foot is introduced as into a stirrup; the female then gives one hand to the rider, and is by him assisted into her place on the back of the animal, which, habituated to this contrivance, never thinks of resenting the indignity.

A poor man who resolved to be honest till want became too strong for his resolution, is thus made to describe the difficulty of finding employment in Paris.

I went to the scavenger, and offered myself as a sweeper, raker of kennels, but there was no room for me; no work however dirty, that I have not solicited, sued for. I learned that there was a white lead manufactory at Clichy, where the workmen died like flies.—Well, to get admission there, they asked me for certificates. In the same way at the looking-glass manufactory, to be qualified to poison one's self by the vapor of mercury you must have protectives. They told me I might get employment on the port as a ship breaker, or on the canal wheeling the barrows, but I did not succeed better than any where else. They told me that the executioner of Versailles wanted an assistant, but rather than mount in that way I would scrape the puddles, and there were more than three hundred applicants for the situation.

The N. Y. Courier says—13 baskets of water were brought into that city from Bordeaux. They were a part of a lot of anniseed, but the exporter falling short of the article, filled the bottles in the thirteen baskets with water. There was no seizure on the part of the Collector.

Dyspepsia Bread.—The American Farmer publishes the following recipe for making bread, which has proved highly salutary to persons afflicted with that complaint, viz,—

3 quarts unbolted wheat meal, 1 do soft water, warm, but not hot, 1 gill fresh yeast, 1 do molasses, or not, as may suit the taste, 1 tea spoonful of saleratus.

This will make two loaves, and should remain in the oven at least one hour; and when taken out placed where they will cool gradually. Dyspepsia crackers can be made with unbolted flour, water and saleratus, that will be much esteemed, and found very convenient for travelling.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which, pour two or three quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour:—when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz. between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—*Farmers' Receipt Book.*

Capillary Attraction.—A weight being suspended by a dry rope will be drawn upwards through a considerable height, if the rope be moistened with a wet sponge. The attraction of the particles composing the rope for the water is, in this case, so powerful, that the tension produced by several hundred weight cannot expel them.

The whole number of Tax Bills issued in Boston in 1829, was 13,353, of which 5851 were for Poll Tax only—5243 persons paid over $1 50, (poll tax) and under 21—924 from $21 to 40. In Boston, the education of children, the probate of wills, and the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, are at the public expense. By the erection of reservoirs, fences and out houses are not now demolished at fires as formerly. An alarm of fire in a man's neighborhood used to cost him $30 or 40 in fences.

The Philadelphia Gazette recommends, to restore the beauty of brick buildings, washing them with a small quantity of oil of vitriol mixed with much water—other acids will produce the like effect.

It is stated in a Quebec paper of the 17th, that upwards of 17,000 emigrants have already arrived at that port from Europe.

HORTICULTURE.

SILK.

Mr Fessenden—There can no longer remain a doubt, that the culture of Silk will become one of the most important branches of our national industry ; and like that of Cotton, combine in its favor, the triple interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. As a product of the soil, it may even claim precedence over that great staple, from the universality of its adaptation to all the various climates embraced within the bounds of the United States. Experiments sufficiently numerous have been made, to establish this fact beyond all question ; and a zeal has been exhibited in their prosecution and for their extension, evincive of the deep interest which exists in favor of this culture.

The national government has deemed it worthy of direct patronage, and measures have been taken by Congress, to diffuse intelligence, incite inquiry, and encourage its prosecution. Many of our most distinguished statesmen, and legislators, have ardently cooperated, with the intelligent farmer and enterprising manufacturer, in the same honorable career. Several useful books of instruction, on the rearing of mulberry trees and silk worms, have been published within the last three years; and numerous nurseries and plantations, of the former, have already been established.

In the last number of Professor Silliman's justly celebrated Journal of Science and Arts, is an interesting article on these subjects, in which the recent works of Duponceau, Pascalis, and Homergue, on the culture of silk, are honorably mentioned.

The high estimation, in which P. S. Duponceau, Esq. and Dr Felix Pascalis are held, for their scientific attainments and conspicuous services in the republic of letters, will not more endear them to their fellow citizens, than their commendable efforts to subserve their country, as patrons of rural economy. Mr Duponceau, the patriarch of silk-culture, in the United States, has long devoted the energies of his great mind to its successful introduction ; and Dr Pascalis has exhibited a spirit of patriotism and philanthropy, which entitles him to the benedictions of his countrymen. Not satisfied with the promulgation of theoretical intelligence, he has introduced, from France, a new and most valuable species of the mulberry,—the *Morus Multicaulis*, which is represented as possessing such decided superiority over all others, as to be speedily substituted for them in every region of the globe.

Finding a detailed account, by M. Perrottet, of this invaluable tree, in one of the late numbers of the Annales De Fromont, I send you a translation for the Farmer.

Mr Perrottet returned, about nine years since, from a botanic excursion round the world, in a national vessel, and among a vast collection of seeds and plants, was this Chinese mulberry tree, which has been rapidly disseminated throughout France and other parts of Europe, and will soon be acclimated in this country.

By a report, made in Congress last March, it appears, that American silk is superior to that of all other countries, as eight pounds of cocoons produce one of raw silk, which requires twelve pounds of Italian or French cocoons;

That in the year 1828 the silk imported into this country amounted to	$8,463,563
Of which was exported but	1,274,461
Leaving for home consumption	$7,189,102
While the export of the materials for bread, during the same period amounted to only	5,414,665
So that it required	$1,774,437

beyond all our supplies of flour, meal and corn to pay for the single article of silk worn in this country ;—

And that silk may, in a few years, become an important article of export from this country, for even France, although she raises a vast quantity of silk, annually imports to the amount of $20,000,000.

These facts are sufficient to show how deep an interest is involved in the culture of silk, and how much it may contribute to individual and national prosperity.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
Brinley Place, Roxbury, August 4th, 1830. } H. A. S. DEARBORN.

EXTRACT NO. XX.

From the Annales De Fromont.

Remarks on the Culture and Uses of the Many-stalked Mulberry, (Morus Multicaulis.)—*By M. Perrottet, Agricultural Botanist and Traveller of the Marine and Colonies.*

The *Morus Multicaulis*, which we noticed for the first time, in the *Annales de la Societie Linneenne de Paris* for 1824, appears to have originated in the elevated regions of China, from whence it has been disseminated throughout the low plains near the sea shore. It is believed that it is cultivated in all parts of that vast empire, where the education of silk-worms is an object of commercial importance. It was introduced into Manilla and all the islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, from Canton, where it was only cultivated for ornamenting gardens. The Chinese are entitled to the credit of this introduction, who, in emigrating from their country, have, from motives of industry, endeavored to multiply it, that they might render it useful to them, in the new country of their adoption.

In August, 1821, we brought it from Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and first introduced it into the Isle of Bourbon and from thence into Cayenne and France. At a later period, it was sent from Cayenne to Martinique, and from France to Guadaloupe and also to Senegal, where it has been considerably multiplied.

The characters which essentially distinguish this Mulberry from its congeners, are those which result, 1st, from the remarkable property, which its roots possess, of throwing up numerous small flexible stalks without forming a principle trunk ; 2d, from the great length, which these stalks assume, in a very short time; 3d, from the remarkable development which the thin, tender and soft leaves speedily acquire, and the promptitude with which they are renewed. Their length is often eight inches, and their width about six. They are petiolate, cordate, accuminate, dentate towards their summit, marked with nerves and appear curled on the surface ; 4th, and lastly, from the extraordinary facility, with which the stalks and young branches strike root, as cuttings, without particular care, even before they have acquired a complete ligneous consistence.—This last property appears to us, evidently, to be caused by the numerous whitish lentulæ with which the stalks and branches are covered ; a very apparent characteristic, and which seems to us, to offer a certain means of indentifying our species, independently of those, which we have enumerated. The floral organization of this mulberry is as follows.

Each male flower has a calix of four concave, oval membranous leaflets ; four stamens, with filaments accompanied with a tridentate appendage ; the anthers sagittate and bilocular.

Each female flower has an ovary terminated by two divergent styles ; the ovary is unilocular, containing a single pendant seed, which is frequently blasted, or imperfect.

Among the number of mulberries, now cultivated by the Chinese, for the education of silk worms, the Morus Multicaulis appears to be the most esteemed of all, not only from the facility with which it is propagated and grows, but still more from the essentially nutritive property which the leaves possess. We have been enabled to verify this important fact during the five years which we passed at Senegal. Our observations tend to prove, that when this species shall be sufficiently multiplied in Europe, a preference will be given to it, for the education of silk worms, over the white mulberry (*Morus Alba*) which is now generally employed. We will make successively known, the result of the experiments which we have tried at Senegal, on the education of silk worms, nourished with leaves of our species, and the causes, which appeared to us, adverse to the complete development of the cocoons under the scorching climate of that African region.

In the garden of the establishment placed under our direction, we had a certain number of the Morus multicaulis, which, being properly watered produced very beautiful tufts of flexible stalks, but without assuming, however, a very great development, but whose long branches, loaded with numerous leaves bent under their weight, and trailed even upon the ground. April, 1828, there was sent to us, from the establishment at Richard Tol, a small quantity of the eggs of the silk worm, which the colonial government had received from France. Placed upon a table, in an airy apartment, these eggs generally hatched and gave birth to a certain number of well formed worms. We distributed among them, the young tender leaves, collected from the extremities of the branches of our mulberry ; they delayed not to eat them with great avidity. But few were given them at a time, and three or four times a day, in consequence of the rapidity with which the leaves wither from the action of the air, which was almost absolutely dry. Larger leaves which were more perfectly developed, were successively given to them in proportion and in quantity, as they increased in size. The worms eat with the same avidity, without any previous preparation. Finally, at the end of a month or more, our worms thus nourished, had acquired a development, very satisfactory, for the country, and delayed not to form their cocoons, which, in truth, appeared to us, less beautiful than those of the same species born in Europe.

The difference of size between these seemed evidently to be the result of the physical causes of the climate, rather than that of the food.

A few days later the moth appeared, in a very good form, and exhibited characters of a strong constitution. Our location was very bad for the education of this species of insect, and was, without doubt, one of the obstacles, which prevented its perfect copulation, nevertheless some eggs were produced, which appeared to us beautiful and well organized, but they did not hatch,

which was also attributed to the excessive dryness of the air, which produced a kind of compression, and deprived them of the faculty of reproduction.

Like attempts have several times been made in other parts of Senegal and particularly at Richard-Tol, which have not been crowned with more favorable results.

The cocoons produced by these various experiments, were of different sizes, according to the period when they were developed. Sometimes, they have been equal in weight to these produced in Europe; the silk did not yield in beauty, to that of the latter, which is an unequivocal proof in favor of the use of the Morus Multicaulis, for feeding silk worms.

It is desirable that the persons in France, who now possess a number of these mulberries, should make comparative experiments with their leaves, and of those of the *Morus Alba*, for the education of silk worms. It is probable that the first will be generally preferred.*

Besides the advantages which we have above named, we may still add, that they are admirably calculated for forming regular plantations; that they can be placed very near without an injurious effect; and by heading down the stalks, annually, near the ground, a rich vegetation is produced with a complete development of vigorous branches and leaves; and finally, it is easy to multiply them by thousands, from the roots, in the course of a year, and to form vast and regular plantations of them the second. But a few years, then, are sufficient to obtain considerable fields in full vigor, sufficient to support an immense quantity of silk worms, and that with the greatest facility, as they are reproduced in a manner, almost indefinite.

Besides, this mulberry braves the most rigorous winters. We saw on our arrival at Havre, in July last, in the field of M. A. Eyries, plants, which had endured, in the open ground, the winter of 1828, and which appeared vigorous and beautiful.

This species will be readily acclimated in Europe, because it originated from an analogous region, as to climate, to that which we inhabit. It appears not to suffer from the excessive cold of the northern, or the intense heat of the intertropical regions, for the plants deposited in the gardens of the Government at Cayenne, acquired, in the space of eight months, a truly remarkable development, and at the time of our departure from that colony, in June, 1821, they were clothed with leaves of an extraordinary size. Those also which we cultivated at Senegal, although situated under a dry and scorching sky, and planted in an arid soil, offered an appearance, sufficiently satisfactory; but they had acquired less development, in all respects, than those which have vegetated under the humid climate of Guiana.

* We learn that the wish expressed by M. Perrottet has been fulfilled, in a great degree on the one side by M. Delille, Profesor at Montpelier, and on the other, by M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps at Paris.

The last named gentleman has transmitted to us the following note on this subject.

'From a little experiment, made with the leaves of the Morus Multicaulis, an account of which I shall soon publish, they have appeared to be at least as advantageous, for the nourishment of silk worms, as those of the common white mulberry; and that the cocoons, made by the worms, fed only with leaves of this species, are even rather heavier.'

CULTURE.

The many stalked mulberry, generally accommodates itself to all kinds of soil; but we have remarked its vegetation was most vigorous, and the produce of leaves most abundant, when placed in a friable, light and rich soil. Its long and tender roots absorb with great avidity the nutritive salts of the earth; and besides, its imperfectly ligneous branches being very porous, equally explains the facility with which they pump up the humidity of the earth and leave it dry. Our observations, in this respect, induce us to believe, that the development of the numerous branches, and leaves of this shrub is accelerated in proportion to the frequency and regularity with which the soil is impregnated with humidity. The form of the leaves also varies, according to the nature of the soil; they are large and cordiform in a rich soil, but small, eliptical and without the heart shaped indentation, at the base, in a dry and arid soil. The branches are filled with fructification in this last named soil, which rarely happens in the first. It appears expedient, then, that plantations of this mulberry should be made upon a humid rather than a dry soil, to obtain in all respects a satisfactory result; for a too great quantity of water does not appear to have been injurious to it, even when the roots have been often covered; on the contrary, it is the situation in which the leaves are more completely developed. Moving the earth between the plants, with the hoe and spade at proper times, has an excellent effect upon this shrub; it facilitates, in a singular manner, the formation of new rootlets, and consequently increases the number of spong-lets, or absorbing mouths.

It not being natural for this mulberry to grow tall or to form any trunk, properly so called, regular plantations can be formed of it, without difficulty by planting the shrubs at a distance of six or eight feet from each other,—a space sufficient for the extension of the branches, to facilitate the culture and for collecting the leaves. This last operation is so much facilitated by the flexibility of the stalks, that a child is sufficient for furnishing the food, of a large establishment of silk worms.

In order that the developement of the principle stalks may be completely effected, it is necessary to suppress all those, which do not present the aspect of a vigorous constitution, and which, from their excessive numbers may be directly injurious to the others. The stalks can also be annually headed down, at will, to a certain height, with the view of producing a new and more vigorous vegetation. This method practised at Senegal, has generally produced satisfactory results.

We have already remarked, with what singular facility this mulberry can be propagated. In fact it only requires to insert a cutting a few inches into the earth, and in a short time roots are produced, with a considerable development of young shoots. The numerous plants, which are already disseminated in the divers climates of Africa, America, and Europe, have been all produced, from the two individuals, which we procured at Manilla.

The fortunate discovery of this precious shrub took place in the garden of a Chinese cultivator, who, after having informed us of its properties, and the important purpose for which it was used in his own country, yielded to our solicitations, and sold us two bushes for ten Spanish piasters, assuring us, that he had introduced it into Manilla, where it had been considerably extended.

These two bushes were sent on board the vessel, in which we were to embark, and divided into six parts. These were immediately placed in two large boxes filled with rich, light earth. The stalks were cut off, to the height of about eighteen inches, in order to place them, more commodiously, in the situation which had been designated for them, in the ship. The branches answered for cuttings; not any were thrown away; all were reduced into pieces, of from four to six inches in length, and put into boxes, filled with light earth; this gave us two hundred and fifty cuttings, which, during the two months, occupied in the voyage from Manilla to the Isle of Bourbon, took root without exception. They had even filled the boxes with numerous roots, and developed branches, from a foot and a half to two feet in length. We also remarked, that some of them, which had been set out without any buds at the base as is generally done, and whose wood had scarcely a ligneous consistence in this part, had not only developed roots, but several shoots, which formed as many distinct stalks. This new vegetation appears to be attributable to the numerous lenticulæ, with which the bark of the shoots is covered, which confirms the opinion, which we have long entertained, that these lenticulæ were endowed with a property of producing roots and buds; or that some of them may exclusively develope buds and others roots. Not having had an opportunity to verify this assertion, by direct observation, we present it here but as a mere suspicion.

We left at the Isle of Bourbon a part of the scions, which had taken root, with two of the old plants, detached from the bushes, of which we have spoken. The remainder were preserved for Cayenne and France.

The manner of making cuttings of this mulberry is not difficult; it is sufficient to cut the branches into pieces eight or ten inches long, at most, and always to leave on the part destined to be put in the ground, good buds and especially one at the end; for although the roots are formed, without the aid of this organ, it is not less true, that their development is much more prompt, when the scions are provided with it. It is not necessary to leave more than one bud on the upper end of the cutting.*

Prepared in this manner, the cuttings should be placed in a moist and rich soil, and a shaded situation,—that is to say, so covered, as to protect them, for some time, from the rays of the sun, which might otherwise occasion too great a transpiration. It will be beneficial to water them slightly, from time to time, so as to keep the soil constantly refreshed, without being too wet. It would, perhaps, be advantageous, in an European climate, to cut the scions in March and plant them in a warm bed, without being covered with glass, but merely with mats. We think this method will advance the plants and render them stronger

* 'In confirmation of this advice, we insert the following observation, which M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, has communicated.' This shrub is not only produced, in the common mode, by cuttings; but cuttings with a single eye, take with facility, which offers a great advantage, in rapidily multiplying this plant. Cuttings with a single eye, which had but just been planted, when I read a note on this subject, in the meeting of the Hon. Soc. on the 17th, of June, had almost all made shoots 18 or 20 inches long, by the end of October, and some of them had obtained a length of 3 feet and one of four.

before winter. The movement of the sap will indicate, the most certainly, the period for making cuttings.

Another mode still easier of multiplying this mulberry, is by suckers, or layers. As it throws up numerous stalks, it is only necessary to heap up the earth about them, to make them produce roots; and there is nothing to prevent their being laid down; on the contrary, they present an advantage in doing it, as new stalks are formed at the base of those laid down, which rise vertically and immediately replace them.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1830.

CUCUMBERS.

'Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?'

A popular periodical has lately condemned the use of the Cucumber as an article of diet, and quotes an adage directing to 'peel it, slice it down into pieces, put vinegar and pepper to it, and then —throw it away.' This wise saying has been attributed to many other sages besides Dr Abernethy, and still cucumbers are eaten by featherless bipeds with impunity, and some suppose with advantage.

The medical gentlemen who condemn the cucumber, tell us 'the principal mischief produced by the use of this fruit, and which has caused it to be ranked among the most unwholesome articles served at our tables, arises independent of an acrid principle which it is supposed to contain, from its indigestibility, in other words its insolubility in the stomach. In consequence of this it is retained in the latter organ for a long time, producing more or less uneasiness in every instance; and in the dyspeptic, the gouty, and those of a nervous and feeble constitution, giving rise to violent pains, cramps, and other severe affections.

But other professors of the healing art appear to entertain opinions less hostile to this vegetable. Dr Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia asserts that 'cucumbers are a salubrious, cooling fruit, and may be safely allowed to consumptive patients; as they sweeten acrid humors, at the same time are gently laxative, but being in a considerable degree acescent, and sometimes attended with flatulency and diarrhœa, such effects may be prevented by eating them with moderation; or with the addition of vinegar and pepper, which counteract their natural coldness. If properly pickled (without coloring them with that poisonous metal, copper; or rendering them too acrid with stimulent spices,) they are an excellent antiseptic; yet we consider them highly improper, either for children or wet-nurses.'

We shall not assume the part of an umpire in this controversy, but our own experience and observation give us a decided bias in favor of the moderate and prudent use of the cucumber as a healthy and agreeable article of aliment.

Raspberries—The St Johns, (N. B.) City Gazette of July 28, states that there were that morning brought into the Country Market of that City, 1378 quarts of Raspberries, (equal to 43 bushels) at three pence per qt. would produce £17 4*s*. 6*d*.

Turnips—Sow strong wood ashes over the ground about the time they are springing up. This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop, and cause the crop to be sweet and palatable.

Quarterly Review—Wells & Lilly, Boston, have just republished the 85th Number of the London Quarterly Review, which contains articles on the following subjects:—Polynesian Researches—Conquest of Granada—Life of Sir Thomas Munro—Egyptian Hieroglyphics—Travels in Peru—Evidences of Christianity—Politics of France —Causes of Pauperism in England—Poor Laws —List of New Publications. Published quarterly at $5,00 per annum.

AMERICAN SILK.

A gentleman from Mansfield, Con. informs us that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the Silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year has amounted to $24,000, —all of which has found a ready sale.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS.

Saturday, August 7, 1830.

Apples.—Early Red Mayaut, by R. Manning, Esq. of Salem. Red Juneating, by Mr A. D. Williams. Early Williams, by the same. For a history of this valuable variety, see N. E. Farmer, No. 2, vol. ix; Sopsavine, by Mr Richards, of Dedham.

Pears.—Passe Madeleine, by R. Howe, from the garden of Mr Downer. This fruit is the produce of scions sent from the London Horticultural Society. In the garden of Mr D. as well as in those of others, where this variety has been tried, it has failed in good qualities. Amber Pear, by J. Prince, Esq. This is a good fruit, a great and constant bearer, is above medium size, a handsome fruit, something like the Queen Catharine. Fondante D'Ete, or Summer Melting, a good Early Pear, by J. Prince, Esq. This pear tree was imported by Mr Prince from Long Island, about 18 years since—it has rather a vigorous growth—has hitherto borne moderately, though it now increases in quantity rapidly every year; and if grafted on *old trees*, would probably soon become a good bearer. Mr Prince considers it the best pear of the season. English Catharine, of fine appearance, by Dr Shurtleff. July Pear, so called, by Mr E. M. Richards.

Plums.—Early Apricot Plums, very handsome, of rich flavor. The tree a good and constant bearer, from Mr Downer's Garden. Monsieur Hatif, from John Prince. Esq. This promises to be a fine fruit, and is a great bearer—the specimen sent was hardly ripe. Royal of Tours, a fine plum, by Mr Wm. F. Gardner, of Salem. Italian Damask, by Mr R. Manning, of Salem.

Peaches.—John Prince, Esq. exhibited a specimen of this fruit from a natural tree, fully ripe, grown in open field. A valuable variety on account of its ripening early; fruit under size, but may, no doubt, be improved by cultivation.*

Apricots.—An elegant specimen of this fruit, together with buds for distribution among the members of the Society, was shown by Hon. John Welles, from a tree imported from France.

CATTLE SHOW NOTICE AND CHANGE OF DAY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the, Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture held at the Hall of the Union Bank, Aug. 5, 1820.

A letter from the Hon. O. Fisk, Corresponding Secretary of the Worcester Agricultural Society, was laid before the Board. It having been the practice of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, to hold their Cattle Show on such days as would best accommodate the County Society in their annual shows; and the Worcester County Society having reference to the term of the Supreme Court for that County having felt obliged to fix their day of exhidition on the 31th of October next, the same day on which candidates for premiums had been invited to attend by the State Society.

It was voted that the day heretofore fixed upon for the Cattle Show, viz. the 13th of Oct. next be changed for the succeeding Wednesday, viz. the 20th of October next, and that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to answer the letter of the Hon. O. Fiske, and to give public notice through the New England Farmer and other papers, of this change of the day of the Brighton Cattle Show.

From the Records.

BENJ. GUILD, Recording Secretary.

August 5. 1830.

All candidates for premiums, or persons desirous of making entries for exhibition will therfor take notice that the printed hand bills and Cattle Show papers should read as if printed October 20th instead of October 13th, and all the offers and regulation made for entries, &c, will hereafter have reference and be attended to on the 20th instead of the 13th.

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY

Extract from an address delivered before the Horticultural Society of New-York, by Mr William Curr.

The patch on which I have my strawberries, had been under the same plant several years. For the month of September, 1819, I laid on about five inches thick of well rotted manure, which I dug down with the old vines. I then set out plants of the Hudson kind of strawberry, at the distance sixteen inches each way, taking care to of have them in line the long way of the ground. In the month of November, I covered the plants with a thin coat of long litter, which I took off in the beginning of April, and pointed the ground with the spade, and raked it smooth. The ground was kept clean by hoeing, till the fruit began to form. I then took short grass cut from the walks, and spread between and under the vines, which had the effect to keep the fruit clean, the weeds down, and kept the scorching drought from penetrating into the roots of the plant.

As soon as the fruit season was past, I pointed in the grass between in the bed. In September,

*With regard to this new early peach, Mr Prince has politely favored us with the following account.

Jamaica Plains, Aug. 7, 1830.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request about the Early Peaches exhibited this day at the Horticultural Hall, I have only to say, that in April last in destroying a small Peach Nursery, I left a few scattering of the largest trees, without paying any attention to their being worked ones. I knew several of them had fruit on—no attention had been paid to keeping down weeds, and only on the 3d of August, accidentally passing through them, I observed a tree with two or three dozen *ripe fruit*, the bees, &c. having attacked most of them. It is evidently not a budded tree, as in the part where it stands, *Early Ann* buds were used, and this is a bright red fruit, and considerably red on the inside, I think when budded on other trees and cultivated, it will prove from its earliness, an acquisition, as I have not heard of any ripe Peaches from standard open ground trees this year. I shall make use of what few buds are on it in a few days, and next season shall be able, to disseminate some of them. I have called it the '*Spring Hill Earliest*.'

Very truly yours, J. PRINCE.

1820, I cut out all the superfluous runners, and dressed the bed, and in the month of November covered as before.

On the first of March of last year, 1821, I took the covering from a part of the patch, and replaced it with one inch of straw, which I burned off as directed by Dr Miller. I then gave a slight hoeing and raking. At this time there was hardly the least trace of vines left on the ground; but in eight or ten days the leaves began to make their appearance. On the 22d of March, I uncovered another part of the patch, a part of which I burned with straw as before, and the other part with a parcel of dry leaves, which I laid on two inches thick. The remainder of the patch I uncovered in the beginning of April, and dressed in the usual way.

The first burned part continued to keep more forward than the others, and showed flowers eight days sooner than the unburned part of the patch. The unburned grew less rapid, and was considerably less productive of fruit. The part burned was the most luxuriant in growth, the quantity of fruit nearly the same as those burned with straw.

The burning has this good effect, that it keeps the ground more clean of weeds, and will doubtless kill a great many insects and their eggs; besides, it clears the vines from all decayed leaves and hardened bark, gathered around the body of the plant; and by that means, allows the free expansion of the leaves and flowers.

I am of opinion that leaves, when dry, will answer the purpose of burning equally with straw, and their ashes prove a good manure.

I shall now give a few observations concerning the selecting of proper plants for planting. A great deal lies in choosing proper plants; for if they are taken promiscuously, the greater part will prove barren, producing plenty of flowers but no fruit. Those when examined, will be found to have abundance of stamina, but no stiles; so that it often happens among those barren plants, that some of them have a part of an imperfect, fruit formed, which sometimes ripens. Plants ought, therefore, never to be taken out of old neglected beds which have been allowed to spread and run into a multitude of suckers, nor from any plants which do not produce plenty of fruit. Those suckers which stand nearest the old plant, should always be selected, in preference to those produced from the trailing stalks, at a distance from the fruit bearing plants.

There have been some kind of strawberries greatly improved by seed selected from the largest and fairest fruit. In this case the seed should be sown as soon as possible after the fruit is eaten. The best way is to sow the seed in pots or boxes, placed in the shade.

To Correspondents.—A valuable article from Gen Dearborn, on the culture of the Rose—and some others are received, and will soon appear.

Notice.

A special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday the 14th inst. at the Hall of the society at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the anniversary festival. R. L. EMMONS, *Rec. Sec.*

Aug. 12.

Am-u-nishun ov awl Kines, for sail as u-shu-al at Kouplan's Pouder Store, 65, Braud-street.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street,

An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. Loudon describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, raised *this season*, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr Aaron D. Williams, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

July 9.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of Chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestilential exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price $1,00 per bottle, with directions.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Store Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a piggery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundredtons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major Andrew Pierce, of Dover, Mr Samuel Lord, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Grass Seeds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

A large assortment of Seeds of the various grasses cultivated in New England, viz:

HERDS GRASS; RED TOP;
ORCHARD GRASS;
TALL MEADOW OATS GRASS;
FOWL MEADOW GRASS;
LUCERNE, or FRENCH CLOVER;
RED CLOVER;
WHITE HONEYSUCKLE CLOVER; also
BUCKWHEAT, FLAX, MILLET, FIELD PEAS, and 14 varieties of the most esteemed FIELD TURNIP SEED, cultivated in Europe and America, all warranted of the first quality, and at the customary market prices.

Aug. 13.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull Bolivar, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No, 1, dam Grey Brown, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. No 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Cœlebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Cœlebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs. 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston.

tf. July 9.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		From	To
APPLES, new,	barrel.	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	115 00	120 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	133 00	135 25
BEANS, white,	bushel.		90
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 50	6 70
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"		6
Skimmed milk,	"	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 50	5 75
Genesee,	"	5 37	5 75
Rye, best,	"	3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	46	67
Rye,	"	65	65
Barley,	"	60	42
Oats,	"	40	70
HAY,	cwt.	60	00
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	11 50	12 00
HOPS, 1st quality.	"	14 00	15 95
LIME,	cask.	70	75
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	3 50	3 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	19 00	20 00
Navy, mess,	"	12 25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"		12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	2 00	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		2 50
Red Top (*northern,*)	"	62	75
Lucerne,	pound.	33	38
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"		33
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	50	55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	30	35
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	42	45
Merino, half blood,	"	38	42
Merino, quarter	"	35	40
Native, washed,	"	35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"		50
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	38	42
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"		5

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	4	8
MUTTON	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	10	25
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	10	13
Lump, best,	"	15	20
EGGS,	dozen.		12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	84	35
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS, new	"		0
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	3 50	4 00

Brighton Market—*Monday, August 9.*

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 283 Beef Cattle, 130 Stores, 6 or 8 Cows and Calves, 2747 Sheep, 360 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—From $3 75 to 4 75.

Stores—Those mentioned above were most of them the same we reported last week. We were mistaken in stating they were nearly all sold—have noticed only a few sales to day.

Cows and calves—We noticed the sale of two only, at $20 a $25.

Sheep and Lambs.—We noticed lots sold at the following prices $2, 1 87½, 1 62½, 1 50, 1 38, and 1 25. Some old Sheep were sold, price not noticed—a few were sold the close of last week for $3 25.

Swine—None having been at market for several weeks previous, a sale was easily effected. Lots were taken at about 4½c; one lot of about 100 was sold by the 'lump' at 4½ a 5½c.

MISCELLANIES.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

Parents, and especially mothers, should be aware that the natural effect of the extreme heat of the season, and of teething, separate or conjoined, is feverish disturbance, diminished appetite, and impaired digestion in their children. They ought to know also, that whatever deviation is made from extreme simplicity and regularity of the diet of these young beings, will necessarily aggravate their restlessness and sufferings. All the trash of fruit, cakes and pastry of any kind; coffee or any beverage except pure water, ought to be sedulously withheld. The question at this time is not what is agreeable at the moment to the child, or chimes in with the oftentimes silly fondness of the mother, but what will be most likely to guard it from an attack of summer complaint, and in fact to save its life. To preserve coolness of the skin by light and loose dress; bathing twice daily, in lukewarm water, or even cold water, if the skin be hot and dry; regular airings out of doors, in the morning, and out of the approach of evening; the bedroom well ventilated, but the air so admitted that it shall not blow directly on or over the bed, are among the additional means of prevention. Finally, we would conjure mothers, when their infants are unwell at this season, we might add at any season, to give no medicine on their own responsibility—to listen to no neighboring gossip—to be deceived by no impudent quack; and every quack is as impudent as he is generally ignorant, or he would not be periling the lives of his fellow creatures, by thrusting on them alleged sovereign cures for bowel complaints, under the title of vermifuges and the like. If mothers delay in sending for physicians, let them also delay in giving physic. They may, when their infants are ailing, sometimes arrest diseases, by curtailing the usual quantity of food, and giving it of a still simpler quality; or what is still better, by enforcing abstinence except from such drinks as rice, or barley, or gum arabic water, slightly sweetened or salted as may be most agreeable. Beyond this, mothers are bewildered; and if they will go blundering on, theirs be the penalty, as theirs assuredly will be the blame.

Journal of Health.

OBEDIENCE.—Let thy child's first lesson be obedience, and the second may be what thou wilt. —*Fuller.*

The directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway have determined to open the road the whole length on the 15th of September. A company has been formed for the establishment of a railway from Manchester to Sheffield.

The first experiment by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, of travelling the whole line, thirtytwo miles, was made June 14, with the most gratifying success. The Arrow steam engine drew a carriage with twelve inside passengers, another with thirty outside, and seven carriages loaded with 34 tons of rough stone. The journey was made from Liverpool to Manchester in two hours and twenty minutes, including the stoppages for water, which occupied 13 1-2 minutes, being at the rate of 14 miles an hour, including stoppages.

A man in Cattskill, N. Y. with his wife and a boy, in six days, recently cut, cured and housed 15 loads of rye, 3,000 sheaves, and 6 loads of hay—drinking molasses and water, milk and water, and nothing stronger. He is 42 years old, and offers to bet any man $10 that he can jump over a six rail fence, any time of day. During the six days he went twice to the village, 10 miles, and hoed beans half a day besides.

M. de Ruyter, a descendant of the famous Dutch Admiral, lately died at Toulon, aged 82. He left the rent of a house, 1800 francs, as an annual marriage portion for the most virtuous girl and the best sailor, to be decided by the Mayor and the Maritime Prefect.

A man lately arrested in New York for stealing from a ship's cabin, was found to be a villain who had married two wives in three months, and was committed therefor.

A shark was caught off Fulton Market, New York, on Wednesday morning, July 28. When brought on the deck of the smack, he snapped at the leg of a bystander, but his monstrous jaws closed only on the pantaloons. There were others in company when first seen, and several boys were bathing near.

IMPORTANCE OF GARDENS.

Many of our mechanics, and most of the truckmen in this town, occupy their leisure, this year, in cultivating land in the vicinity. We mention this to express our hearty approbation of the practice, and to recommend its adoption elsewhere. It gives us pleasure to say, that at present there is every reason to believe that they, in common with others, will reap a plentiful harvest.

Every bushel of Potatoes raised in this way will do more toward maintaining a family, than half a dozen groans over hard times and dull business. Industry must prosper.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

ALLIGATOR.

The Courier acknowledges the receipt of one of these pretty creatures from a friend in South Carolina, and like Jacques runs into such a vein of metaphor, that it is as good to the Editor as 'an allegory on the banks of the Nile.' Such presents are in the true spirit of charity—twice blessed; profitable to the giver and acceptable to the receiver. 'You cannot feed capons so,' for the alligator is so little dainty that he will eat whatever he can get, and you may feast him like a statesman, or a retiring Editor, for his digestion is equal to his appetite; he will grind a bone that has been well polished by a cur, or he will fatten upon a knot of pitch pine, or as they say in Carolina of 'lightwood.' But the proprietor of the animal must trust himself to the clemency of the South Carolinians, if he would see an alligator lying on a bank 'alone in his glory.' He will find one twelve feet in length, and may have sport with him if he will attack him in his castle. The alligator makes a hole like a fox's, except that it is filled with water; the entrance may be staked up and a new one opened from the surface directly upon the back of the tenant. A few blows will fill him with rage when he will try to come forth that he may, as was desired by Ajax, see and confront his foes. While he is creeping forth at the hole thus made, his hunters can despatch him by striking their axes into his brain. If however he should come upon the green sward in the exercise of his natural powers, the siege will be raised; for he makes a noble sally. It is never safe for the hunter in his retreat to fall within reach of his jaws; which close upon a man like a miller's trap upon a mouse: the muscles that enable him to bite are particularly strong, and his teeth though of the hue of ebony, are equally well adapted to the same service.

The alligator as he now exists in Carolina is a sullen and fearful animal, awed by the presence of mankind, and (unless when assailed) more ready to retreat than to attack. They are not the bold creatures described by Bartram, and are as much diminished in number as depreciated in courage. In Alabama they still thrive, and the low lands there that produce seventy bushels of frogs to the acre, have, it is said alligators enough wherewith to fence them in.

The old hunters that used to seek for deer by night, and shoot between the luminous eyes reflecting the torch light, avoided the alligator, also, by the reflection of his eyes, which seem like two burning coals, differing in appearance from the eyes of any other animal.

But in South America the alligator comes to his largest growth, and is the monarch of the rivers. Sometimes he is said to work himself under the moist earth which cracks with a loud report when dry, and discloses a huge alligator, completely mailed like Minerva, when she sprung from her concealed existence. This is (we think) mentioned as a common story by Humboldt.

Marco Polo describes these animals (or crocodiles) as, 'huge serpents ten paces long and ten spans wide, round the body. At the fore part near the head they have two short legs, having three claws like those of a tiger, with eyes larger than a four-penny loaf and very glaring; the jaws are wide enough to swallow a man, the teeth are large and very sharp, and the whole appearance is so formidable that neither man nor any kind of animal can approach them without terror.'— *Tribune.*

Turkish Unconcern.—A boat was sent off from shore to reconnoitre, and the man who commanded it had a musket on his shoulder, with pistols, a poignard, and an immense flask of powder suspended from his belt. He recognized the captain, who had been absent a month, 'Oh!' cried he, 'Ali Reis, you are welcome. Mahmoud Selim, welcome! Who are the infidels?' 'They are sons of Frank gentlemen, whom we are taking to Trebizond.' 'You are welcome.' 'What news?' 'Nothing—the son of the Aga of Riza has murdered his cousin for jealousy, and he has taken refuge with us; he is a fine young fellow. Oh! I forgot—Husseis has blown up your neighbor's house with gunpowder; five persons were killed.' 'Wonderful!' 'What would you have, they were only children.' Such are Turkish greetings on the coast of the Black Sea.—*Foreign Review.*

Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,

Fifty pounds of genuine and fresh yellow Locust Seed, saved for us by a gentleman in Harrisburg, Pa. The excellence of this timber for posts, its uses in ship building, its easy culture, rapid growth, &c. recommend it to the notice of farmers. Directions for its culture furnished gratis.

Also, seed of the *Gleditschia triacanthos*, or Honey Locust—or three thorned Acacia,—for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge BUEL, (in the New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 164) as the best plant that can be cultivated for hedges: of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and with hard and strong wood, and it is attacked by no insect, which gives it a decided advantage over Hawthorns.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

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